

which you shrink from yourself? You shall not do it. I hold you responsible for your assertion—and you must recall, prove it, or be silent. Your obedient servant,

SAM'L L. GOUVERNEUR.

New York, 5th October, 1832.

UNITED STATES AND THE CHEROKEES.
From the Cherokee Phoenix.

New Echota, Sept. 8. We publish below the letter of Lewis Cass, secretary of war, to the Cherokees, containing the general basis on which he proposes to enter into a treaty for the removal of the Cherokees west of the Mississippi; and the answer of the Cherokee council, held at Red Clay, signed by all the members of the council, which we have necessarily omitted to annex. Mr. Chester, who was appointed by the secretary to be the bearer of this letter, we understand was instructed to deliver it to those who may be authorised to receive it, and in accordance with his instructions delivered the letter to the principal chief of the Cherokee nation, and by him submitted to the council. These proceedings of the United States messenger seems to us to recognise in the amplest manner, the sovereignty of the Cherokee nation, over which the president has so unceasingly conspired at, and in his various messages surrendered to the legislation of the states. Although the Cherokees have suffered much under the administration of president Jackson, it will be seen that no change has taken place in the determination of the Cherokees to retain their rights as secured to them by treaties. To abolish these treaties as a measure by which to enable the president to acquire the Cherokee country, we presume must now soon be abandoned. The decision of the supreme court having been made fully to sustain all the rights of the Cherokees, and withal the supreme law of the land, must consequently supercede all other conflicting measures, or else the United States will cease to exist as a government of regular law.

Department of war, April 17, 1832.

MY FRIENDS: Your great father, the president of the United States, has recently been informed that a change has probably taken place in the sentiments you have heretofore entertained, on the subject of removal to the country west of the Mississippi, and that propositions from the government, having that object in view, would be favorably received by you. Satisfied as the president is, that this measure can alone secure to you permanent prosperity, and lay the solid foundation of your future improvement and civilization, prepared as he ever has been to make you offers, which shall not be only just but liberal, he has instructed me to address you upon the subject, and to make known to you the stipulations he is willing to grant, so far as his authority extends. I have therefore to request, that you will take the matter into your serious consideration, and communicate to me your ultimate decision.

The president is willing to enter into an arrangement, for your removal west of the Mississippi, upon the following general principles:

1. That a country, sufficiently extensive and fertile, shall be distinctly marked out, west of the territory of Arkansas, for you and your brethren, where they now are.
2. That this country shall be conveyed to you by patent, according to the provisions of the act, 1830, and that it shall be forever without the boundaries of any state or territory.
3. That you shall have all the powers of self government so far as may be compatible with that general supervisory authority, which it is necessary congress should exercise over you.
4. That you shall have the privilege of appointing an agent, who shall reside at Washington, to communicate your claims and wishes to the government; and who shall be paid by the United States.
5. That if congress assent to the measure you shall be allowed a delegate to that body, and shall also, when your improvement and other circumstances will permit, and when congress think proper, be placed in the relation of a territory.
6. That all white persons, unless specially authorised by the laws of the United States, shall be excluded from your country.
7. That you shall remove to your new country, at the expense of the United States, in either of the following modes you may prefer.
 1. By a commutation to be allowed to individuals or families.
 2. By persons, to be appointed and paid by the United States.
 3. By an arrangement to be made among yourselves, by which some of them who are competent to the undertaking, may remove all your people at a rate to be fixed.
 8. That subsistence shall be provided by the United States, for the term of one year, after you reach your destination.
 9. That an annuity, proportioned to the value of the cession you may make, be secured to you.
 10. That all the improvements upon the ceded territory, which add real value to the land, be appraised and paid for.
 11. That ample provision be made for the support of schools and teachers, and of blacksmiths, &c. for the supply of steel and iron, and for the erection of mills, school-houses, Cherokees' council houses, and houses for a few of your principal chiefs.
 12. That a rifle and equipments be given to each male adult; that a quantity of blankets be allowed to your families, together with axes, hoes, wheels, cards and looms.
 13. That your stock be valued and paid for by the United States.
 14. That the annuities due to you by former treaties, be paid to you west of the Mississippi.
 15. That provision be made for your orphan children.

16. That protection be guaranteed to you against the hostile efforts of any other Indians.

17. It is the wish of the president that all your people should remove, and he is therefore unwilling that any reservations of land should be made in the ceded territory. Still he would not make this an indispensable condition, but would agree, should it be found necessary, that reservations should be made for a few of your people, in situations and under circumstances rendering such a measure proper, and within the scope of his legal authority. But your people must distinctly understand, that those who remain will become citizens of the state in which they may reside, and that all the relations between them and the United States, founded upon previous circumstances as Indians, must cease.

These are the general terms I have been directed by the president to offer to you. They form an outline of an arrangement, which can be filled up, when you are prepared to enter into a negotiation. The details, and any other stipulations you may ask, will more properly be discussed and determined, when your views of the matter are known, and the ultimate mode of proceedings adopted.

If you are prepared to assume these propositions as the basis of a negotiation, you can appoint your agents to come on to this place, clothed with authority to act, or the president will appoint commissioners to meet you in council and conclude the affair.

I cannot but hope that you will see, in this frank and liberal offer, full evidence of the desire of the president that the difficulties of your present situation may be removed, and your future destinies placed beyond the reach of those causes which have occasioned such misery to the Indian race.

Shut your ears, I entreat you, to bad counsels, if any such should be offered to you. Whatever may be told to you, it is impossible you can remain where you now are and prosper. And if you persist in the effort, the time of regret will come, I am afraid, after the most injury to yourselves. Your friend,

(Signed)

LEWIS CASS.

To the Cherokees east of the Mississippi.

In general council convened at Red Clay, Cherokee nation, Aug. 6th, 1832.

The hon. L. Cass, secretary of war.

SIR—Your letter bearing date the 17th of April last, containing certain propositions as the general terms upon which the president is willing to treat with this nation, has been received through the hands of Elisha W. Chester, esq. It is with much astonishment we learn from this letter the president has been informed, that a change had probably taken place in the sentiment this nation heretofore entertained on the subject of a removal to the country, west of the Mississippi, and that propositions, from the government having that object in view, would be favorably received.

The subject matter has been fully considered, together with the peculiar embarrassments that now surround us; and in compliance with your request we proceed to our reply. In the first place we wish to call your attention to the decisions of the nation on former occasions on this subject, and to inform the president that the true sentiments of the Cherokee people remain the same. That the basis of his propositions is objectionable, and that the nation is placed in duress, from the illegal proceedings of Georgia in assuming to exercise jurisdiction over a large portion of our territory, and by pressing a military force with other officers of her own creating in our country, for the purpose of oppressing our citizens. She has also introduced a great many of her citizens among us, to intrude on our lands, and in her chief magistrate the discretionary power of drawing a lottery for the occupation of them. And in this peculiar state of things the protecting arm of the president is withheld from the enforcement of the treaties and laws of the United States, made for the protection of our national rights. And moreover, divers agents of the general government have been commissioned for the purpose of enlisting our citizens as emigrants for the country west of the Mississippi, and in the prosecution of this business some of them have been seduced under circumstances calculated to create disquietude and disagreeable feelings. But, let the president remove all the difficulties arising from unjust measures, and afford us that necessary protection which is solemnly guaranteed to us by treaties; and then, the exercise of that privilege which is so essential to the enjoyment of freedom would place us at liberty to reflect, speak and act freely on the subject of our national interest and welfare. In conclusion we would respectfully call your attention to the frequent complaints which have been made to the department against the numerous intrusions on our lands, bordering on the boundaries of the several adjoining states; and to urge the removal of the intruders. Very respectfully, your friends and obedient servants. (Signed, by all the members of the general council.)

U. S. BANK—VETO—CURRENCY.

[SCRAFS.]

A short time after the veto message was received, one of our citizens, says the Beaver Argus, called on one of his neighbors—an anti-bank man—for the purpose of purchasing boards. The terms were agreed upon, the boards measured, and good current western bank notes offered in payment. "I can't take this money," says the veto man, "it won't do." "Why, squire, the money is good—it is current—what better would you ask?" "United States!" This man refuses to take our current money for his lumber, yet is in favor of banishing all United States bank

paper from the country—he is the anti-bank and caucus candidate for assembly. What a wisecrack he must be.

One year ago, there was, doubtless, not a man in our county (with a population of 13,000) who had either formed or expressed a wish to have the U. States bank destroyed. Now, there are hundreds! The very bank that has saved millions to our government, by transferring its funds free of charge, and restored the currency from its former wretched condition, and thereby saved millions to the people, must now, for fear of future harm, come to a final close. Though it has heretofore been to the body politic as the organs of life—it must now be regarded as a means of disseminating a poisonous influence, because it refuses to *subserve the views of a political party.* [Indiana Phenix.]

The Indiana Sentinel says: *—Farmers take encouragement. Some of our veto friends, offer \$1 50 per hundred for pork.*

The following resolution was passed at a Jackson meeting in St. Louis, Miss.

Resolved, That this meeting view the stand which gen. Jackson has taken against the moneyed powers of Europe and America, as a mark of firmness and patriotism, not surpassed by any patriot or statesman, since the light of liberty first dawned upon our country."

SCARCITY OF MONEY. From the New York Gazette. Why is money scarce?—Why is money scarce? is a question beginning to be asked with feeling emphasis. The answer is, it is no scarcer than it has been; it is only changing hands. The merchant, the mechanic, the agriculturist, and the manufacturer, are all required to pay off a proportion of their accommodation to the banks, for the purpose of raising eight million dollars to pay off the United States three per cent. loan. Thus at this time of scarcity of money, when every class in society is complaining, eight millions is to be forced out of circulation by mistaken notions of moneyed aristocracy, and forced into the chests of capitalists who have no use for it. But the strangest of this part of the government policy is yet to be told. This same eight millions might have been loaned to an individual state or states for internal improvements, on good security, at about 5 per cent. per annum, thus producing a saving to the United States of 2 per cent. per annum—this two per cent. applied as a sinking fund for the extinguishing of the principal, would, of itself, without taxing the treasury for a dollar, have paid off the entire 8 millions in about twenty-five years; and, in that case the eight millions would have been retained in the country and in circulation.

The present cry of scarcity, however, is but a prelude of what may be expected if the "veto of the U. S. bank" should succeed, and the dues to that bank be thereby necessarily called in. The effect on the local banks will, and, for their own safety and from necessity must curtail at least one-half of their present circulation, the effects of which need no explanation to reflecting men; suffice it to say, that in regard to money matters, the distress among all classes would be such as our now prosperous country has not experienced since the days of the revolution.

The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser, says—An attempt was made last week to sell a quantity of real estate by auction, the situation of one of the best for houses in the city. There was not a bid for any of them. Lots are offered for one-half what they could have been sold for six months ago!

OLD BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

COINCIDENCE.

In reading the debates on the bill to renew the charter of the bank of the United States, in 1811, I was forcibly struck with the following extract from the speech of Mr. Crawford, then a senator from Georgia:

"The gentleman from Maryland has said, and I am extremely sorry that he has, that the bank of the United States had their agents in this city, for two sessions, intriguing with members of congress to obtain a renewal of their charter. I can assure that gentleman that I have had as little to do with the agents of the bank as he has had. If, sir, I was disposed to retort upon those who are opposed to the renewal of the charter, I would ask if they have not seen published in the democratic papers of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, extracts of letters said to be written in the city of Washington, charging the members of congress, who are in favor of it, with being bribed and corrupted, and with being disposed to sell the sovereignty of the nation to British capitalists? Have they not seen, in the same papers, conversations detailed with great minuteness, which, it is pretended have passed between members of congress, calculated to excite public odium and indignation against the friends of the bill now under consideration? Sir, I will not, for a moment, indulge an idea, that these letters have been written, or these conversations detailed, by any member of this body. The idea that such has been the fact, is too humiliating, too degrading, not only to this honorable body, but to human nature itself, to be entertained but for one moment. And yet, sir, the author of a charge, as base as it is false, against my honorable friend from Kentucky, (Mr. Pope), has, day after day, occupied a seat in a gallery of the senate, to which no person has a right of access but by an introduction of one of the members of this body.

Sir, the highway robber, when compared with the infamous fabricator of this base attempt to assassinate the reputation of this honorable member, becomes a virtuous and estimable character. Such, sir, has been the warfare which has been waged against the renewal of the charter. Denunciations, and charges of political

apostasy, are the measures by which we have been assailed from without and from within. Sir, I have shown that the bank question was no party question in its origin; that it was a question upon which an honest difference of opinion always has existed, and does now exist. And, shall I be charged with deserting the standard of the people, while I am treading in the footsteps of the great father of his country? Shall I tremble at the charge of apostasy which has been denounced against me by the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Whitesides), while I am pursuing a course which has been approved by a Gerry, a Langdon, and a Washington—men whom the wise and virtuous have delighted to honor? No! While treading in the footsteps of these well tried patriots and enlightened statesmen, I will advance with a firm undeviating step, unappalled by the howling of party rage, more terrific than the yell of the aboriginal savage."

—We cut off the application made by the "Cincinnati Gazette," because of its personality; but the fact is notorious, that all persons who are friendly to the present bank of the United States, are denounced, and by individuals high in authority, as well as by the mere slang-whangers of the day, with being corrupted by that institution; and that fellows who are themselves sold and bought like hogs flesh at the shambles of the butcher, charge as honorable men as ever lived with being bribed by the bank.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

On the president's veto of the bank bill, July 11, 1832.

Mr. President: No one will deny the high importance of the subject now before us. Congress, after full deliberation and discussion, has passed a bill for extending the duration of the bank of the United States, by decisive majorities in both houses. It has adopted this measure not until its attention had been called to the subject, in three successive annual messages of the president. The bill having been thus passed by both houses, and having been duly presented to the president,—instead of signing and approving it, he has returned it with objections.—These objections go against the whole substance of the law, originally creating the bank. They deny, in effect, that the bank is constitutional; they deny that it is expedient; they deny that it is necessary for the public service.

It is not to be doubted, that the constitution gives the president the power, which he has now exercised; but, while the power is admitted, the grounds upon which it has been exerted become fit subjects of examination.—The constitution makes it the duty of congress, in cases like this, to re-consider the measure, which they have passed; to weigh the force of the president's objections to that measure; and to take a new vote upon the question.

Before the senate proceeds to this second vote, I propose to make some remarks upon those objections. And, in the first place, it is to be observed, that they are such as to extinguish all hope, that the present bank or any bank at all resembling it, or resembling any known similar institution, can ever receive his approbation. He states no terms, no qualifications, no conditions, no modifications, which can reconcile him to the essential provisions of the existing charter. He is against the bank, and against any bank constituted in a manner known either to this, or any other country. One advantage, therefore, is certainly obtained, by presenting him the bill. It has caused his sentiments to be made known. There is no longer any mystery, no longer a contest between hope and fear, or between those prophets who predicted a veto, and those who foretold an approval. The bill is negatived; the president has assumed the responsibility of putting an end to the bank; and the country must prepare itself to meet that change in its concerns, which the expiration in the charter will produce. Mr. President, I will not conceal my opinion, that the affairs of this country are approaching an important and dangerous crisis. At the very moment of almost unparalleled general prosperity, there appears an unaccountable disposition to destroy the most useful and most approved institutions of the government. Indeed, it seems to be in the midst of this national happiness, that some are found openly to question the advantages of the constitution itself; and many more ready to embarrass the exercise of its just power, weaken its authority, and undermine its foundations. How far these notions may be carried, it is impossible yet to say. We have before us the practical result of one of them. The bank has fallen, or is to fall.

It is now certain, that without a change in our public councils, this bank will not be continued, nor will any other be established, which, according to the general sense and language of mankind, can be entitled to the name. In three years and nine months from the present moment, the charter of the bank expires; within that period, therefore, it must wind up its concerns. It must call in its debts, withdraw its bills from circulation, and cease from all its ordinary operations.—All this is to be done in three years and nine months; because, although there is a provision in the charter, rendering it lawful to use the corporate name for two years after the expiration of the charter, yet this is allowed only for the purpose of suits, and for the sale of the estate belonging to the bank, and for no other purpose whatever. The whole active business of the bank, its custody of public deposits, its transfers of public moneys, its dealing in exchange, all its loans and discounts, and all its issues of bills for circulation, must cease and determine, on or before the third day of March, 1836; and, within the same period, its debts must be collected, as no new contract can be